



HUCKNALL

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1945

TOGETHER WITH THE REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS

FROM THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH



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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health : W. GARSTANG,
M.B., Ch.B., (Vict.) L.S.A. (Lond.)
(Part-time).

Senior Sanitary Inspector,
Cleansing Superintendent,
Salvage Officer and Petroleum
Inspector : E. H. ADAMS, (a) (c)
C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.

Sanitary Inspectors : H. S. WILSON (b)
A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
(In H.M. Forces).

H. H. JOHNSON (b) (d)
A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
(In H.M. Forces).

Clerks : J. R. DAVENPORT (b)
A.R.San.I.

Miss D. REYNOLDS.

Housing Clerk : J. R. CLIFTON (from 29.10.45)

Health Visitors : Nurse B. WILKINSON (Senior)
Nurse TURNER
(resigned 31.7.45)

Nurse A. KEARNEY
(from 9.4.45.)

Medical Officer for
Maternity and Child Welfare
Centre : R. H. VARTAN,
M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.)

- (a) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute qualifying as Sanitary Inspector.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board qualifying as Sanitary Inspector.
- (c) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
- (d) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in General Hygiene and Sanitation.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HUCKNALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my thirty-second Annual Report, dealing with the Health and Vital Statistics of the Urban District of Hucknall.

The year 1945 will always be an outstanding landmark in our history, as during its passage the World War came to an end with the total defeat of the Axis Powers by the Allied Nations. The change-over from War to Peace, however, is bound to be a long and costly procedure, and it will take all our strength and energy to restore this country to its pre-war prosperity, with complete freedom from all the irritating restrictions by which we are still bound.

This Report is written in conformity with instructions received from the Ministry of Health, and follows closely the lines of my reports of the last few years.

Owing to non-receipt of the particulars from the Registrar General I am unable to include the Estimated Population, Table III (Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality. Provisional figures based on weekly or quarterly returns in the year 1945), and the Case Rates per 1000 population of certain notifiable infectious diseases in England and Wales.

I would like to express my high appreciation of the way in which the staff of the Health Department have carried out their duties during the year. In so doing, they have materially lightened my own work.

I also wish to thank my fellow Officials for their valuable advice and assistance, which is always at my disposal. And I ask you, the Members of the Council, to accept my grateful thanks for the courtesy and consideration accorded to me.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

WALTER GARSTANG.

6th JUNE, 1946

The Health of the civilian population. Something needs to be said about this, as it is far from satisfactory. If one takes the statistics which follow, it would appear that 1945 has been a wonderfully healthy year, with a high birth rate, low death rate, and a very favourable position as regards Infectious Diseases. These figures are very useful for propaganda purposes, but they do not show what is happening in the homes and lives of the general public. In my experience the general health is much below par. The lowering of vitality, of resistance to minor ailments, have to be seen to be believed, and I would specially draw your attention to the prevalency of skin diseases of a deficiency type. Convalescence thus becomes a tedious job, and very often takes a month where formerly it took a week. These conditions have grown steadily worse during the year.

I am certain that the main reason of this poor health is the monotonous and restricted diet coupled with a great deficiency of fats and absence of fruit.

Another cause is, no doubt, the sense of frustration and disappointment felt by everyone that after the cessation of hostilities their lot has shown so little improvement.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	4,030
Population 1944, Registrar General's estimate	...	...	...	...	20,720
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1945) :—					
Dwelling houses	...	...	...	5,945	
Houses and shops	...	...	...	225	
Public houses and Beer-offs	...	...	...	38	
				—————	6,208
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	£97,182
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£363
Amount expended on Poor Law Out-Relief	...	...	...	...	£5,624

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

			Total.	M.	F.
Live Births :	Legitimate	...	403	204	199
	Illegitimate	...	37	17	20
Birth Rate per 1000 estimated resident population = 20.9.					
Stillbirths :	Legitimate	...	19	7	12
	Illegitimate	...	1	—	1
Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births = 43.					
Deaths (Civilian only)	...	...	227	115	112
Death Rate per 1000 estimated resident population = 10.8.					

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings
29 and 30 of the Registrar General's
Short List).

	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) Births.
No. 29, Puerperal sepsis	0	
No. 30, Other puerperal causes	0	
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :		
All infants per 1000 live births	26	59.
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	24	59.
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	2	54.
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	26	
,, ,, Measles (all ages)	1	
,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	
,, ,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	2	

POPULATION.

For the purpose of this Report I estimate the population at 21,000. The Registrar General's figures are not yet available. If I receive them in time they will be included in the appropriate space.

BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered is 440, of which 221 were males and 219 females. Of this number, 37, 17 males and 20 females, were illegitimate. I just draw your attention to the increased number of illegitimate births during recent years. In 1938 the percentage of these births to total births was 2.3. In 1945 it had risen to 8.1, which is a matter for regret, to say the least.

You will note that births are 74 less than in 1944, not altogether unexpected for reasons given in my last report. The Birth Rate is 20.9, a figure above the Rate for England and Wales, which is 16.1.

Still births numbered 20, of which one was illegitimate. The chief reasons were Prematurity, Congenital Malformations, and Malpresentation of Foetus. It is possible that some of these Premature Births were due to the prospective mothers remaining at work in factories later than was prudent for financial reasons.

DEATHS.

The total number of Civilian deaths was 227, of which 115 were males and 112 females. This is 23 less than 1944, and gives a Death Rate of 10.8, the figures for England and Wales being 11.4. Table VI gives the number of deaths which took place in the various age groups, and shows the usual preponderance in ages 45 and upwards.

The chief causes of deaths were Cardiac Disease 40, Intracranial vascular and other diseases of the circulatory system 27, and Cancer 26. Tuberculosis only caused 7 deaths : 3 males and 2 females from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 2 females from other forms of Tuberculosis. This is a gratifying decrease compared with 1944, when the total deaths from Tuberculosis were 15 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 4 from other forms of Tuberculosis.

Eleven deaths were the subject of Inquests. Of these, 6 were due to accidents of various kinds, 2 were cases of suicide, and 3 to illnesses.

There were 2 uncertified deaths, 1 from Measles and 1 from Heart Disease.

In 4 cases the Coroner ordered a Post Mortem Examination to be made, as a result of which 2 deaths were certified as due to Heart Disease, 1 to Epilepsy and 1 to an accident.

INFANT MORTALITY.

From Table II it will be seen that there were 26 deaths of children under 1 year, and though that is 2 less than in 1944, the Rate per 1000 births is greater owing to the decrease in the Number of Births registered. Prematurity accounted for 5 deaths, and Congenital Malformations for 7 deaths. Fifteen of these twenty-six deaths took place in Hospitals. The Infant Mortality Rate is considerably higher than that for England and Wales.

One of the factors causing this is the number of Deaths due to Congenital Malformations. These are in the main due to developmental origin, and are beyond our control.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. These were continued as usual during the year, but I have to state that the War-time Day Nursery was closed on 31st December, 1945, and that during the last quarter of the year, the Rush-

cliffe Smallpox Hospital was so badly damaged by subsidence caused by Colliery workings that it is now quite unfit to be used for the reception of cases. So that the constituent Authorities comprising the Rushcliffe Hospital Committee are without any accommodation in the event of an outbreak of Smallpox. The question of finding alternative accommodation is being actively pursued, but no final decisions have so far been taken.

2. Day Nursery.

The following particulars have been supplied by Mrs. Munro, the Matron :—

No. of Children on Register, 1st January, 1945 :

Under 2 years	...	...	8
2—5 years	...	...	9

No. of children on Register, 31st December, 1945 :

Under 2 years	...	...	9
2—5 years	...	...	15

No. of children admitted :

Under 2 years	...	...	12
2—5 years	...	...	17

No. of children withdrawn :

Under 2 years	...	...	9
2—5 years	...	...	13

Highest attendance on any one day — 24.

Average daily attendances during the year :

Under 2 years	...	...	7
2—5 years	...	...	11

The Matron and her Chief Assistant resigned on the 31st December, 1945. No suitable applications being received for these posts, there was no option but to close down. I always considered it essential to have a fully qualified Nurse in charge, because we admitted babies under 2 years, a large number of these being only a few months old, and requiring skilled care as regards feeding, etc., so that suggestions that we could carry on without such assistance were not to be thought of, in the interests of these young children. As a War-time Emergency this Nursery may have filled some slight need, though, owing to the small number of children involved, that is problematical, and the cost per child was out of all proportion to its usefulness.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Before giving my report on this work, I must draw your attention to the fact that since July, 1945, we have been restricted to two Health Visitors. Advertisements have been of no avail. It is almost impossible to expect two Health Visitors to do the work of three except for a short time, without a risk of serious breakdown in Health, which would mean closing down some of the work which has been so well maintained for the past 30 years, and which has increased to such a large extent.

I am quite confident that we shall not get any applications for some years unless suitable housing accommodation can be provided, and an advertisement so worded. Salaries, which used to be a bone of contention, are no longer so. If our inability to appoint someone is due to the present shortage of trained Health Visitors, the sooner the Ministry of Health review the position the better, for after all, it is the head of the Public Health Service, and to whom else can we apply for a solution of our difficulties.

INFANT WELFARE WORK.

The Health Visitors have given me details of their work in tabulated form as follows :—

Total number of Births (live and still) notified after adjustment for Inward and Outward transferable births ...	463
Number of births notified by Midwives	355
Number of births attended by Doctors (who were engaged) ...	29
Number of births in which Medical Aid was sought ...	69
Number of Stillbirths	22
Number of Twinbirths	4
Number of families with young children coming into the District	34
Number of families with young children leaving the District	56

Systematic Visiting.

Number of first visits	501
Number of subsequent visits to infants under one year ...	1902
Number of visits to children between 1 and 5 years ...	3193
Number of visits to expectant mothers	215
Number of visits to mothers, post-natal	119

At Welfare Centre.

Number of Infants on Register under 1 year	329
Number of children on Register between ages of 1 and 5 years	745

Children Weighed.

Under 1 year (total weighings)	...	...	...	...	6261
From 1 to 5 years (total weighings)	...	...	...	...	3085
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	63.1

Your Health Visitors also report during the year 12 visits to cases of Measles, 277 visits in connection with the Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme, and 268 visits to cases of Scabies and Pencil-culosis.

The following preparations, which are not available at the Food Office, have been sold at cost price to mothers attending the Infant Welfare Centre :—

Calfos tablets	...	...	...	6,900
Maltoline, 10oz. jars	...	...	...	576
Virol, 8oz. containers	...	...	...	912
Farex, packets	...	...	...	576
Aberdeen Emulsion, 8oz. bottles	...	...	...	192
Midlothian Oat Food	...	...	...	336

Adexolin capsules are also supplied free to Nursing-mothers in needy circumstances, who require them.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Four persons were receiving children for reward during the year, and two were on the Register at the end of the year. The condition of the homes was satisfactory, and the children appeared to be properly cared for and well nourished.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN (REGULATIONS) ACT, 1939.

a.	Number of persons who gave notice under Sec. 7 (3) during the year	...	...	...	...	...	7
b.	Total number of children in respect of whom notice was given under Sec. 7 (3) during the year	...	...	...	...	...	7
c.	Number of children notified under Sec. 7 (3) :—						
	(i) under supervision at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	3
	(ii) who died during the year	...	...	...	...	...	0
	(iii) on whom inquests were held during the year	...	...	...	...	...	0
d.	Particulars of any proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	...	0

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

I can add very little to the statement made in my report for 1944. There is still an absolute shortage of Nurses, hospital accommodation, transport and domestic equipment of every kind. At the present time there appears to be no improvement at all, and future needs cannot be viewed with equanimity.

The new Notification of Birth Cards came into use in February, 1945, space being provided for the weight at birth when this is 5½lbs. or less. Your Health Visitors visit all prematurely born babies when the Midwife has ceased her attendance, for as long as may be necessary, and the same course is followed on receipt of notice from a hospital that a baby has been discharged to its home.

With regard to Illegitimate children, a Social Worker has been appointed who serves several Authorities, but here again shortage of Nurses and women capable of taking the duties of a Social Worker makes regular visitation impossible, though if a request is made specially through the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, this Worker will always visit a particular case. Otherwise, and until times become more normal, your Health Visitors devote some time to this particular work.

PRIORITY SUPPLY OF SHEETS FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS CONFINED AT HOME.

During the year 324 dockets were issued as follows :—

Quarter ending 31st March	...	...	42
„ „ 30th June	...	...	38
„ „ 30th September	...	...	67
„ „ 31st December	...	...	177

A total of 324.

The great increase in the number issued during the last Quarter, points to the straits in which housewives have been placed, owing to the shortage of domestic linen, etc., on sale in the ordinary shops.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT. (Retinoscopy).

Eight children were referred to the School Medical Officer, and spectacles were provided in five cases.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

I am indebted to Mr. D. E. Mason for the following particulars of work done at the Dental Clinic :

Maternity and Child Welfare dental treatment conducted at Hucknall Clinic continued to increase in popularity during the year to such an extent that towards the end of the year it became impossible for the Dental Officer to keep pace with the demand within the time allocated to this service.

Sixty-nine new expectant or nursing mothers were referred during 1945 for inclusion within the dental scheme and these, together with those women whose treatment had not been completed during 1944, made no less than 397 attendances at the dental clinic.

Four hundred and twenty-nine teeth were extracted and sixty-nine slightly decayed teeth were made sound by the insertion of suitable fillings. Twenty-six women were supplied with artificial dentures and many more were awaiting dentures at the end of the year.

In addition to the foregoing, there were forty attendances of children under school age mainly because of tooth-ache, and fifty-two aching or badly broken down "baby" teeth were extracted.

For the year 1946 there is to be an increase in the amount of time devoted to this work and as a result it should be possible to overtake the arrears of work which accumulated towards the end of 1945.

It has been decided therefore, that for this purpose, two sessions a week will be held until further notice.

TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

68 children under 5 years old were referred to the School Medical Officer. These children made 170 attendances.

TREATMENT AT THE ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

Mr. C. E. Adkin, Honorary Secretary, has furnished the following particulars :—

Number of pre-school children who attended was 121, the

Honorary Surgeon making 239 examinations.

Treatment Given.					Attendances.
Radiant Heat and Massage	...	...	...	...	262
Plaster	...	...	...	...	140
Sun-Ray	...	...	...	...	608
Total					1,010

To which is to be added 239 Medical Examinations.

The cost to the Local Authority is £156. 2s. 6d.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

This year these clinics have been under the care of Dr. R. H. Vartan, who has submitted the following report.

The number of women who attended for Ante-Natal examination was 345, a small increase over last year's figure. The total number of attendances made was 706, an increase of over 100 on last year.

Nine women were sent to the Out-Patients Department of the Women's Hospital, Nottingham, for Consultant's advice and treatment, and 15 were admitted to this Hospital under agreement made between the Local Authority and the Hospital Committee. Under a similar agreement with the Notts. County Council, 84 women were admitted to a County Maternity Hospital, 71 for confinement and 13 for abnormalities of pregnancy. Besides these, a further 26 women made their own arrangements for their confinements in Nursing Homes.

Use was also made on one occasion for facilities for blood transfusion, when a specialist team came out from the Women's Hospital and administered the transfusion in the patient's home immediately following her confinement. This patient made an uninterrupted recovery.

During the past year it has been considered wise to commence a clinic for post-natal conditions, and one afternoon each month has been set aside for this purpose.

45 mothers have made use of this facility, 42 were considered to have made normal recoveries from their confinements, and 3 were sent to the Women's Hospital Out-Patient Department for treatment.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The following analysis of a sample of the Town's Water has been received from Mr. W. W. Taylor, Public Analyst for the City of Nottingham.

You will agree that this Analysis affords material proof of the general excellence of the Public Water supply. Chlorination is still in use.

Mark : "Public Supply." Received : 18th February, 1946.

This sample contains per 100,000 parts :—

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	...	...	...	18.00
Suspended Matter	...	...	...	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	...	...	...	2.13
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	...	...	...	0.72
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	...	...	...	0.0001
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0012
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0012
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	5.50
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	7.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F. from N/80 KMnO ₄ .				0.00
pH value	...	...	...	7.90
Appearance	...	...	...	clear and bright
Odour	...	...	...	none
Taste and Colour	...	...	...	normal
Heavy Metals	...	...	...	absent
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	absent
No. of colonies developing per mil.				
on agar at 21°C. in 72 hours	...	...		8.
No. of colonies developing per mil.				
on agar at 37°C. in 24 hours	...	...		3.
No. of colonies developing per mil.				
on agar at 37°C. in 48 hours	...	...		6.
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mils.				
at 37°C. in 48 hours	...	...	...	0.
Faecal coli count per 100 mils.				
at 44°C. in 48 hours	...	...		0.
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	...	...	Absent in 100 mils.	

Water Supplies.

The particulars given below have been asked for by the Ministry of Health. They are given in tabular form, and need no further comment.

No. of samples submitted for Bacterial examination.	No. found to be satisfactory.	No. found to be unsatisfactory.
Treated water from mains ... 26.	26.	0.
Raw water from Borehole ... 13.	13.	0.
*Raw water from Well ... 12.	10.	2.
No. of samples submitted for Chemical Analysis.	No. found to be satisfactory.	No. found to be unsatisfactory.
2.	1.	1.

N.B. *Water is usually pumped electrically from the borehole. Only on rare occasions is any pumped from the wells.

No Chemical or Bacteriological examinations of water taken from Wells or Springs for domestic use have been made during the year. Last year's report is still applicable. No water main extensions have been made to any of the farms or cottages.

I am indebted to Mr. H. M. Aitchison, your Surveyor and Engineer, for the following statement on Public Health Works under his supervision.

1. Water Supply.

No main extensions were carried out during the year. The old reservoir has again been empty throughout the year and a high level has been maintained in the new reservoir, consistently, to meet the demands of all parts of the district, as far as possible. The plant at the Waterworks Pumping Station has worked satisfactorily throughout the year, and the yield of water in the borehole has been plentiful and consistent. The chlorination apparatus has worked continually throughout the year and analyses received of treated water have been satisfactory.

2. Drainage and Sewerage.

No work of any importance has been carried out during the year, but it is again hoped that the completion of the main sewage scheme will be carried out this year. Analyses from both the old and new Sewage Works have been generally satisfactory.

3. Swimming Baths.

The Public Swimming Baths have been well patronised during the year and I have every reason to believe that the sterilization plant has worked very satisfactorily. Some repairs were carried out to the filter during the year.

ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Regulations are administered by the Nottinghamshire County Council. Mr. E. Templeman has given me the following particulars :

Examined by the Inspectors after purchase :—

17 samples of milk. All found correct.

Analysed by the Public Analyst :—

22 articles of Food and Drugs. All found genuine.

Examined by the County Bacteriologist.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936—1938.

			Result :	
No. of samples taken :			Complied.	Failed to comply.
Accredited :	...	49	39	10
Tuberculin tested :	...	—	—	—

Heat Treated Milks (Prescribed Tests) Order, 1944.

			Result :	
No. of samples taken :			Complied.	Failed to comply.
Pasteurised :	...	10	8	2
T.T. Pasteurised :	...	—	—	—
Sterilised :	...	—	—	—
Heat Treated :	...	—	—	—

Informal Samples of Milk Tested by the Inspectors by Gerber Tester.

			Result :	
			Correct.	Incorrect.
No. of samples taken by the Inspectors :	...	70	70	—
No. of samples submitted by Milk Vendors to the Inspectors :	2		2	—

HOUSING.

With regard to the Housing Statistics I wish to draw your attention particularly to the considerable increase in the number of houses which are overcrowded. Also, that it has been impossible to relieve one single case, owing to the housing shortage. At the present moment there are far too many houses in which two families have to join, and even though these houses are not overcrowded according to statistics, there must be much less privacy for each family than is desirable, which may be the cause of much unpleasantness. Again, owing to the lack of accommodation, it is impossible to help those people whose applications are backed by Medical Certificates to obtain houses more suitable for their needs. Cases of Tuberculosis certainly fall into this category, and many other cases where a house is so situated as to prove detrimental to the health of young children. I am sure that you will realise that the great shortage of houses is bound to have an adverse effect on the Birth Rate, and to undermine the health of the inhabitants as a whole, a position which cannot be regarded with equanimity.

At the end of 1945, 1,110 applications for houses had been filed at the Council offices, and this number has been substantially increased during the first quarter of 1946. With these figures in front of you, the modest programme suggested for 1946 is as a drop in the ocean, even if it can be completed, about which I entertain grave doubts. I only hope that this terrible position will not exist too many years without rectification.

The following are the particulars presented in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Health.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	236
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	718
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1936	—
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	—

3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	235
2. Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :	
Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	135
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :	
1. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	90
(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	68
(b) By the Local Authority in default of the owners	4
2. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	66
(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after the service of formal notices :—	
(i) By Owners	53
(ii) By the Local Authority in default of Owners	—
3. Proceedings under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	—

(b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders		—
4. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(a) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made		—
(b) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit		—
4. Housing Act, 1936. Overcrowding :—		
(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	57
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	115
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	396
(b)	(i) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	50
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved	—
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	—
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer may consider it desirable to report	—

The figures given above include notices carried forward from the preceding year, but do not include notices not complied with at the end of 1945.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1945.

Age Periods.	*New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmon-ary.		Non-Pul-monary.		Pulmon-ary.		Non-Pul-monary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 ...								
1—5 ...			1	2				1
5—10 ...			1	2				
10—15 ...								
15—20 ...	1	2						
20—25 ...	1			1		1		
25—35 ...	2	2				4		
35—45 ...		1				2		1
45—55 ...								
55—65 ...								
65 upwards ...								
TOTALS ...	4	5	2	5		7		2

*New cases are to include all primary notifications and any other NEW cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

Death Rate per 1000 population is 0.43.

No action has been necessary under :—

- (a) Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.
- (b) Public Health Act, 1925. Sec. 62.

The number of cases which received Sanatorium or other Institutional treatment during the year was :

Males : 5. Females : 10.

The number of cases on the Register on 31st December was :

Males : 45. Females : 39 (Pulmonary).
Males : 21. Females : 17 (Non-Pulmonary).

It will be noticed that there is a gratifying decrease in New Cases and Deaths as compared with 1944.

PREVENTION OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Tables IV and V give useful details. You will note that the total number of notifications received was 180, a very large decrease as compared with 1944 (578). This decrease is very largely accounted for by a reduction in notifications of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough. It is also interesting to note that of the 180 cases notified, 131 were received up to the end of June, and only 49 between July and December. You will also see that no case of Diphtheria was notified among the civilian population, though one case was notified from the R.A.F. Station. I am sure that you will agree that this immunity from Diphtheria is, in the main, due to the excellent results of the Immunisation Scheme, in this district, details of which I shall mention later. A reduction in Measles cases corresponded with the return home of a number of evacuees, and perhaps due to the fact that during the War years Measles has been much more prevalent in Hucknall, so that the majority of children may be enjoying temporary immunity.

There is no necessity to give a detailed report on each disease. It is sufficient to say that there was one fatal case of Measles giving a Death Rate per 1000 population of 0.04, and one case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever ended fatally, giving a similar rate. Of the 13 deaths from Pneumonia, 9 took place in hospitals, the Death Rate per 1000 population being 0.6. There were no deaths from Influenzal Pneumonia.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The following figures show the total number of children who completed the full course of immunisation since the inception of the scheme in January, 1941.

Years.		Under 5.	5 — 14.	Total.
1941	...	477	1956	2433
1942	...	413	373	786
1943	...	428	224	652
1944	...	267	16	283
1945	...	405	203	608
		—	—	—
	Totals :	1990	2772	4762
		—	—	—

My thanks are due to the Health Visitors and to the Headmasters and Headmistresses of the various schools for the way in which they have rounded up stragglers, shall I say, and persuaded parents to allow their children the benefit of immunisation. As a result, I can say that the great majority of children entering school are immunised and we are now free to keep up the pressure on the under five group, which practically means those who attain their first birthday during any year. I think we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the success of the Immunisation Scheme in Hucknall.

From the school register it appears that the number of children attending school is approximately 3,000, while records in my possession give the number of children under five as 2,000.

The only Infectious Disease, Influenza, which is not notifiable, requires little comment. This disease was prevalent in the first quarter of the year, but was not of a very severe type. The main point to be noted was not the acute stage, but the protracted convalescence which I am sure was due to the unsuitable diet and shortage of those essential foods which are always so necessary in aiding a quick and complete return to health. There were five deaths due to Influenza, the ages of these cases being 72, 73, 71, 74 and 73. The Death Rate per 1000 population is 0.24.

Scabies and Pediculosis.

140 cases of Scabies and 6 cases of Pediculosis were brought to our notice, the great majority of which were found in school children. The small number of cases of Pediculosis is due to the fact that the control of these cases in school children has passed to the Education Authority.

Your Health Visitors paid 268 visits for treatment and follow-up of these cases, and in practically all cases the results obtained were satisfactory.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON
THE ADMINISTRATION OF
THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Number of inspections made ... 27.

Defects found : Nil.

Homework :

Nature of such, wearing apparel.

Lists from Employers once a year : 4.

No. of Outworkers : 36.

It was necessary to send out a circular letter to employers reminding them of their duty to send in such lists.

WALTER GARSTANG,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I. Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1945 and previous years.

Name of District: HUCKNALL URBAN.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transfer- able Deaths of Non- Residents registered in the District.	Transfer- able Deaths of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Net Deaths belonging to the District.				
		Uncor- rected Number	Net	Number	Rate			Under 1 Year of age.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	At all Ages.		
		Number	Rate.	Number	Rate	Number	Rate.	Number	Rate.			
1940	20740	397	421	20.04	179	8.5	5	55	25	58	229	13.08
1941	20960	384	427	20.4	169	8.1	6	76	33	77	239	11.4
1942	20760	379	434	20.5	126	6.0	2	69	21	48	193	9.02
1943	20630	374	472	22.8	164	7.8	3	57	23	48	218	10.3
1944	20720	405	514	24.8	187	9.02	8	71	28	53	250	12.0
1945	21000	340	440	20.9	138	6.6	5	94	26	59	227	10.4

TABLE II.—INFANT MORTALITY 1945.

Net Deaths from stated causes at various periods
under one year of age.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 1 year.	TOTALS.
Premature Birth ...	3	2			5					5
Congenital Malformation	2	1			3	3		1		7
Asphyxia Neonatorum ...	1				1					1
Gastro-Enteritis ...							2			2
Broncho-Pneumonia ...							1	3	1	5
Measles ...						1				1
Convulsions ...	1				1					1
Atelectasis ...	1				1					1
Other Diseases ...						2		1		3
Totals ...	8	3			11	6	3	5	1	26

TABLE IV. Showing Monthly Notifications of Infectious Diseases.

Civilian Cases only.

Disease.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever	10	2	4	1	5	4	1	4	2	5	4		42
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1		3									5
Whooping Cough	6	3			1			2	2				14
Measles	18	6	3	11	13	8	5			1	1		66
Erysipelas	1	1	3	1	2	2	3	1		4	2	1	21
Pneumonia	8	3	2	1	2	5	1	1		3	2	3	31
Ophthalmia Neonatorum										1			1
Totals ...	44	16	12	17	23	19	10	8	4	14	9	4	180

Non-Civilians :

1 case of Diphtheria was notified in January.

1 case of Measles was notified in May.

1 case of Malaria (contracted abroad) was notified in May.

TABLE V. Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1945.
Hucknall Urban District Council.

Notifiable Disease.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.														Total cases notified in each Locality.			Total cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths
	At Ages—Years.																		
	At all Ages.	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards						
Scarlet Fever	42	1	4	1	2	18	10	1	2	3				16	9	17	3		
Diphtheria*	1								*1						1		1		
Cerebro Spinal Fever	5		1	1	1	1									3	2	5	1	
Whooping Cough	14	1	3	3	5	2								3	4	7			
Measles	67	13	10	9	14	3	15	1	1	*1				32	23	12	1	1	
Erysipelas	21								5	3	10	3		8	8	5			
Pneumonia	31	4	1	1		9	3			1	9	3		8	14	9	9	13	
Malaria*	1														1		1		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1												1					
TOTALS	183	20	13	15	20	10	45	14	3	11	7	19	6	68	63	52	20	15	

*Non-Civilian Cases.

TABLE VI. Ages at which Death occurred.

1945. Age Group.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Under 1 year	2	4	2		1	3	1	4	2	2	4	1	26
1—2													
2—5	2				1								3
5—15			1						1				2
15—25	1			1		1					1	1	5
25—45	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	2		3	1		18
45—65	8	6	4	5	2	2	7	3	5	2	6	1	51
65—75	6	3	11	11	2	5	4	4	1	9	6	9	71
75 and over	9	3	7	7	4	1	2	3	2	2	3	8	51
Total ...	29	17	28	27	11	14	15	16	11	18	21	20	227

This Table is corrected for Inward and Outward Transferable Deaths.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1945.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

COUNCIL OFFICES,

WATNALL ROAD,

HUCKNALL.

May, 1946.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HUCKNALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you my sixteenth Annual Report as Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

During the year the problems of housing and billeting Industrial Workers has combined to occupy much of my time. The difficulty of obtaining land for the purpose of refuse disposal became really pressing, and vermin, rats, mice, and even mosquitoes, caused some anxiety for a time. On the other hand, with the cessation of war activities, there seems to be some improvement in the position with regard to the repair of houses, and the reports received on the result of resazurin tests of samples of milk taken from the farms in Hucknall showed that the advice given to farmers not to use polluted water in churn washing, and other useful tips, was having very good results.

I suppose in war-time something must get neglected, yet I still find it impossible to view with anything like equanimity the number of dirty yards, worn-out dustbins, defective sanitary conveniences, leaky water pipes, defective over-flows, and deposits of refuse in unauthorised places, that I have seen during the past year. I hope that as more and more people are released from war industries that things may improve. I know that the number

of complaints received during the year is considerably less than in the year 1944, which seems to show that more prompt attention is being given to the more pressing needs.

HOUSING.

Tabulated details of the work carried out under the Housing Acts for the year under review have been supplied to your Medical Officer of Health, and are included in his report. It will, however, be noted from the details given on page 34 that in addition to houses made fit under the Housing Acts, many very necessary repairs have been effected under the provision of the Public Health Acts.

SHOP ACTS AND FOOD INSPECTION.

a. Shops Act.

Owing to the shortage of staff and war conditions it has not been possible to devote the attention one would like to this work. A number of inspections have, however, been made each year, and during the year under review improved sanitary conditions were obtained in one instance.

b. Food.

Although the Shops Act and the Food and Drugs Act are not directly connected, the duties of a Sanitary Inspector under each are so similar in character that I find it easy to link the two together in framing a report. It will be remembered that in 1938 the new Food and Drugs Act came into force. Owing to war conditions, it has not been possible to enforce its provisions as one would have liked. With the return of personnel from the Services, it should now be possible to effect some tightening up in the registration of persons engaged in the preparation or preservation of certain food stuffs, and securing improvements, where necessary, in the premises occupied by them. Generally speaking, I have found that the traders are only too willing to comply with the law, and the premises are cleanly kept. There are, of course, a few exceptions.

I give below particulars of the food condemned during the year, most of which is processed along with our Kitchen Waste.

Food Condemned.			Weight.		
			Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Bacon	Unsound	...	1	26	
Ham	„	...		22	
Butter	„	...	1	2	0
Sausage	„	...		1	26
Potatoes	„	...	4	0	0
Mixed Fish	„	...			12
Herrings	„	...	8	3	0
Cheese	„	...			12
Flour	„	...		2	14
Dates	„	...	2	0	0
Lemon Curd	„	...			18
Raisins	„	...		2	7
One pig carcase.	Toxic Condition	...		3	16
TOTAL WEIGHT :			19	3	13

OTHER FOODS.

15	tins	Luncheon Meat.
4	„	Stewed Steak.
6	„	Pork Sausage Meat.
23	„	Chopped Ham.
54	„	Meat and Vegetables.
5	„	Spam.
7	„	Prem.
117	„	Beans.
54	„	Peas.
193	„	Soup.
9	„	Chicken and Ham Roll.
46	„	Sliced Beetroot.
171	„	Pork and Beans.
389	„	Pork and Vegetables.
1	„	Fish.
25	„	Pilchards.
11	„	Herrings.
7	„	Salmon.
6	„	Sardines.
79	„	Milk.
8	„	Marmalade.
12	„	Jam.

- 42 ,, Potatoes.
- 19 ,, Cocoa.
- 3 Cases Margarine.
- 33 pkts. Quaker Oats.
- 1 Bag Ground Barley.
- 2 doz. Eggs.
- 2 doz. Pork Pies.

WATER SUPPLIES, INCLUDING SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

During the year regular sampling of the public supply of water has been maintained. Details of the work have been supplied to the Medical Officer of Health, and will be found in his report. Visits have been made during the year to the pit-head baths, to the Public Baths, and to the Lido. The chlorination plants continue to function efficiently.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

25 cases of verminous houses were reported during the year. 6 were fumigated with Hydrogen Cyanide by a firm of Contractors who specialise in this work. The remainder were sprayed with insecticide. No houses owned by your Council were found to be infested. It was found necessary to carry out disinfestations of the clothing and bedding of persons living in Council houses on 4 occasions.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

41 houses were disinfected with formalin gas during the year, and a quantity of bedding destroyed on request. The steam disinfecter was used on 2 occasions for infected bedding, 7 times for verminous bedding, and for 3 whole days for sterilising bedding for the R.A.F.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

The rat population is a fluctuating one. In the summer they take to the fields, and in autumn attempt to take up their quarters near the town. At this period it is normal to expect an increase at such places as Sewerage Works, Refuse Tips, along the banks of streams running through the town, and even in the

sewers themselves. Every autumn then, a strenuous campaign is waged against this vermin. So successful are our operations against rats that it is unusual to get complaints of infested houses, factories or food stores in the town.

It will be noted from the figures given below that only 25 complaints were received during the year, and of these only two related to infestations of premises, the remainder emanating from poultry keepers, or from people living near allotment gardens or water-courses.

During the year the whole of the sewerage system was thoroughly treated. Each manhole was pre-baited three times, and finally baited with poisoned bait. The results obtained indicated that whereas in most sections of the town the sewers were clear of rats, some manholes at Truman Street, Bestwood Road, Limb Street, Hankin Street, Washdyke Lane, Belvoir Street, Cross Street, Turner Street, Yorke Street, Ogle Street and Baker Street, showed some signs of infestation ; fortunately not a heavy one, and these areas were treated again a few months later. Very few bodies of rats were found, and although a strict watch was kept at the Sewerage Works, I do not think that more than half a dozen carcasses were observed. In addition to visits paid by myself, 40 visits and many re-visits were paid to the infested areas by a trained operative as follows :—

Council land and property :	12 visits.
Private land and property :	28 visits.
Areas cleared, approximately :	25 visits.
Areas practically cleared (approx.) :	5.

Bait used :

Red Squills :	7lbs.	}	= 318lbs. bait.
Zinc Phosphide :	7lbs.		

Barium Carbonate Biscuits : 14lbs. = 2,200 baits.

I do not think that we have found more than 100 dead rats during the year, but the estimated kill, according to an official who very carefully worked out the formula, is approximately 2,000 rats.

SANITARY SUPERVISION OF

MUSIC HALLS, THEATRES, ETC.

Regular visits have been paid to the two local cinemas, and

dance halls. On each visit they were found to be clean and well kept.

MILK SUPPLY.

Dairies, Cowsheds, etc.

Total Number of producers and retailers registered with the Council	...	...	...	...	51
Number of producers whose premises are within the district	...	...	...	...	18
Number of producers and retailers who do not occupy premises within the district	...	...	...	...	7
Number of licences granted to use the special designation "Pasteurised" in relation to milk					1
Number of producers selling "Accredited" Milk	...				3

It is with regret that I have to again refer to the fact that 8 out of 17 of our farms are dependent upon water supplies from polluted wells or springs. The farmers take all possible precautions to keep their milk free from pollution by using water from the town's mains brought to their farms in milk churns.

As a result of continued examination of samples of milk, during the past three years, and by advising the farmers as to the reasons of the poor keeping quality, I am able to state that the standard of cleanliness of milk produced in this area is steadily improving, and is now of a high standard. Only a very small proportion of the milk sold by retail is raw.

COMPLAINTS.

562 complaints were received and investigated during the year as follows :—

Choked and Defective Drains	...	163
Defective W.C's.	...	81
Burst pipes	...	15
Housing Defects	...	127
Defective dustbins	...	55
Defective drains	...	8
Rats and mice	...	22
Bedbugs, etc.	...	16
Dirty houses	...	8
Animals improperly kept	...	6
Defective wastepipes	...	5
Accumulations and deposits of refuse		1
Miscellaneous	...	55

**SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS
(EXCLUDING HOUSING ACTS).**

						Informal Notices.		Statutory Notices.	
						Ser- ved	Com- plied with	Ser- ved	Com- plied with
Housing defects.	{ To remedy dampness					3	2	1	1
	{ „ repair or renew eaves gutters and downspouts					9	8	—	—
	{ „ repair chimney stacks					2	2	—	—
	{ „ repair or renew defective windows					6	2	4	—
	{ „ „ „ „ doors					5	1	4	—
	{ „ „ „ „ floors					6	2	4	—
	{ „ „ „ „ fireplaces					1	1	—	—
	{ „ „ „ „ washcoppers					8	6	2	2
Sanitary Conveniences.	{ „ cleanse					22	13	9	9
	{ „ repair or renew					121	77	43	40
	{ „ provide additional					3	3	—	—
Drains.	{ „ cleanse					278	277	1	1
	{ „ repair or renew					45	44	1	1
	{ „ provide additional					3	3	—	—
Cesspools.	{ „ cleanse					12	12	—	—
Dustbins.	{ „ renew					367	210	157	77*
Yard Paving.	{ „ repair or renew					3	1	2	2
	{ „ provide additional					2	2	—	—
Vermin.	{ „ cleanse premises					3	3	—	—
Smoke.	{ „ abate nuisance arising from					—	—	—	—
Cowsheds and Dairies, etc.	{ „ limewash and cleanse					1	1	—	—
	{ Other matters					—	—	—	—
Factories and Workshops.	{ Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or insufficient					—	—	—	—
Rivers and Streams.	{ To cleanse brook courses					—	—	—	—
Accumulations or Deposits of Refuse.	{ To remove					13	13	—	—
Animals.	{ Improperly kept					3	3	—	—
Gut Scraper.	{ To limewash and cleanse					—	—	—	—
Slaughter- houses.	{ To limewash and cleanse					—	—	—	—
Water.	{ To remedy water in cellar					5	4	1	1
	{ To provide internal supply					—	—	—	—
Outbuildings.	{ To repair or remove					10	—	10	—
Miscellaneous.	{					12	—	—	—

*In addition to the 77 dustbins supplied as a result of Statutory Notices, 18 dustbins were supplied by the Local Authority where owners had not complied with Statutory Notices served under Sec. 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

MANAGEMENT OF HOUSING ESTATES.

With the return of personnel from the various Services, the housing situation, already serious, became really grave. At the beginning of the year your Council had a waiting list for houses of 1,100 families, and by the end of the year a further five hundred applications were received.

Throughout the year only two houses and nine bungalows became vacant, so the Housing Committee have been faced with a problem to which there appeared no ready solution.

The main problem seemed to be to balance the claims of the various types of applicants. In the main, they are, or were, as follows :—

Overcrowded cases, cases living in unsatisfactory housing conditions, people who had for various reasons given up their homes during the war period, returning service personnel, and medical cases.

The Housing Sub-Committee were fortunate in having for their guidance a Report of the Housing Management Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee issued by the Ministry of Health.

The Report dealt with the present-day housing situation throughout the country, the various methods of selection of tenants, and letting of houses by various Authorities, and the appointment of suitable officials to manage the Housing Estates. After very careful consideration of the Report, it was decided to recommend to the Council to adopt the following scheme :—

1. That the Senior Sanitary Inspector should be the responsible Officer for dealing with Housing Applications. The Report, para. 3 (d) says "As far as practicable there should be a single officer to whom the tenants may normally look as the medium of communication between themselves and the Local Authority ; and the functions which bring the Local Authority and the tenants into association (letting, rent collecting, repairs and social service) should be concentrated in the hands of one person to the greatest degree consistent with practical efficiency."

(Note) Previous to the war I had been responsible for the Housing on all the Council Housing Estates built for the purpose of Slum Clearance and Overcrowding and during the war the responsibility for the letting of all the houses had been temporarily transferred to me.

2. That a Scheme of Priority of Letting be adopted.
3. That a Clerk be appointed to assist with the work.

The Priority Scheme selected approximates very closely to Scheme A, set out in Appendix III, page 25, of the aforementioned Committee Report, and was fully set out in the Council Minutes for January, 1946.

It is possible already to state that the scheme appears to be giving reasonable satisfaction to most people. Unfortunately, it shows only too clearly how many very needy cases there are for the few houses contemplated in the near future.

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity of stating my own personal views on the management of Council Housing Estates. These Estates are part of the Council's Health Service and as such should be controlled by a qualified and competent officer of the Health Department. They already know the needs and habits of the people who normally occupy or would occupy Council houses if given a chance, and are qualified and experienced in the maintenance of working class property. The existing Public Health Acts (including Housing, etc.) must with equal force apply to property owned by a Local Authority as to that owned by a private person, so the tenants have a right to expect to be able to get their grievances remedied at the Health Department.

I would like to add that no Council Houses were found to be verminous during the year, and only slight repairs and cleaning were necessary to any houses which became vacant.

AIR RAID SHELTERS.

These buildings are in many cases merely dumps for refuse, and as such are a nuisance. The demolition of them is overdue.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE.

COLLECTION.

As was to be expected after five or six years of neglect due to war conditions, some mechanical trouble was experienced with all three vehicles during the year. Two of them were thoroughly overhauled, and the driver of the third was sent for two days' instruction with the distributors. Action taken has resulted in less time being lost due to mechanical breakdowns.

In June a system of weighing refuse was inaugurated. Each month one week's collection is being weighed. I hope to be able to say more about this weighing in my next Report, when the total figures for the full year are available. In the meantime, I would point out that the figures obtained seem to indicate that the average weight per day per thousand population is in the region of 19 cwts., approximately 3 cwts. more than the average for England. The weighings also show that the amount of refuse collected each month in Winter is approximately $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ more than that collected each month in Summer.

As previously stated, three vehicles are employed on the work. Each vehicle has a separate district. Four loaders and one driver are employed with each one, two bin trucks are provided per team, and each man is entitled to a pair of gloves as necessary. A weekly collection was maintained throughout the year, despite the many difficulties encountered. Many of these were overcome by the ready and willing co-operation of the workmen themselves. I do not know anywhere in the country where the workmen carry out their work more quietly and efficiently, and damage to dustbins is negligible.

DISPOSAL.

The tipping problem has given me much cause for anxiety during the year. The space available at Moor Lane and Ruffs Farm is negligible. Accommodation at Linby was offered and accepted. Approximately one acre of derelict land was reclaimed at this spot, and a further acre at Moor Lane. Two men are regularly employed on the various tips, and the Caterpillar Tractor and Scraper is occasionally employed for removing top soil before tipping, and again afterwards for soiling over.

I am very gratified that my scheme for the acquisition of land at Butler's Hill and the diversion of the Leen in order to provide a tip capable of taking all the town's refuse for many years to come became an accomplished fact. To many it seemed a very ambitious, if not an entirely impracticable scheme, but engineering skill eventually triumphed, with the result as stated. A lot of hard work was put into the scheme, and I am much indebted to Mr. J. Eatock, Engineering Assistant, for his untiring efforts and very able and skilful work. The tip, which I estimate will last for fifteen years, will be ready this summer.

The following tables give full particulars of the costs, etc., of the work.

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

TABLE SHOWING COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1945.

Item. 1.	Particulars. 2.	I. Collection. 3.			II. Disposal. 4.			III. Total. 5.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Revenue Account.										
a.	Gross Expenditure	4654	0	0	627	0	0	5281	0	0
b.	Gross Income	18	7	0	40	17	0	59	4	0
c.	Net Cost	4635	13	0	586	3	0	5221	16	0
Unit Costs.										
d.	Gross Expenditure per ton. (Collection and disposal together)	12	1	—	2	5¼	2	14	6¼	2
e.	Gross Income per ton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
f.	Net Cost per ton	12	1	—	2	3¼	—	14	4¼	—
g.	Net Cost per 1000 population	206	13	4	42	0	0	248	13	4
h.	„ „ head	4	4	1¾	—	10	—	4	11¾	—
i.	„ „ 1000 houses & premises from which refuse is collected	700	0	0	142	5	2	842	5	2
j.	Net cost per house	14	0	0	2	2	10	16	10	—
Rate Poundage.										
k.	Net Cost, equivalent rate in the £	1	1	0	—	—	2½d.	1s.	—	2½d.
l.	Percentage of 'j' to total rates in the £	5.84%	—	—	1.6%	—	—	7.44%	—	—

THE TOTAL COST OF THE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE
DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1945.

Item.	House and Trade Refuse.						Total.		
	Collection.			Disposal.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Wages	3475	0	0	540	0	0	4015	0	0
Haulage	778	0	0	26	0	0	804	0	0
Sundries (including Super-annuation	146	0	0	61	0	0	207	0	0
Renewals, etc.	255	0	0				255	0	0
Gross Expenditure	4654	0	0	627	0	0	5281	0	0
Income (Trade refuse, etc.)	18	7	0	40	17	0	59	4	0
Total Net Cost	4635	13	0	586	3	0	5221	16	0

The total quantity of refuse collected (excluding cesspools) for the year ending 31st March, 1945 was : 7,285. ~~Tons~~

The average yield :—

a. Per 1000 population per annum (365 days)	...	...	347 tons.
b. „ 1000 population per day ... ..	...	...	19 cwts.
c. „ head per annum (365 days) ... ..	...	...	6.9 cwts.
d. „ house per annum (including business premises)	...	...	1.17 tons.

Estimated Population : 21,000.

Area of District : 4,030 acres.

Number of houses and premises : 6,208.

Number of houses scavenged per ton : 44.

Method of Disposal : Controlled tipping. 100%

Average haul to tip : 2½ miles.

Method of collection : Mechanical Vehicles.

Number of Employees, including Foreman :

A. Collection : 16. Disposal : 2.

SALVAGE.

One vehicle, together with a driver and loader, regularly collects Kitchen Waste from street bins, Canteens and Military Camps. This takes three days per week. The other two and a half days are spent in delivering processed Kitchen Waste and collecting salvage from shops, schools and factories.

The wages of two men engaged on refuse collection are allocated to the cost of salvage, as the refuse collecting vehicles are responsible for the collection of salvage from domestic premises.

In the early part of the year a very successful Book Drive was held, when over 52,000 books were collected. Credit for this very creditable performance must be shared by the Salvage Stewards' Committee, under their very able Chairman, Mr. E. Goodwin, the Manager of the Byron Cinema, who kindly assisted by organising a free cinema show for the whole of the school children of Hucknall, the W.V.S. and the Housewives' Service.

Despite every effort on the part of the Salvage Stewards, the collection of salvage continues to decline. The only articles for which there is a steady market are paper, textiles, bones and kitchen waste.

I give below tables of Salvage collected and sold, and the cost of collection. It will be seen from these that the profit is negligible, and unless some thing can be done about it, there will be a loss next year, I am afraid.

SALVAGE SOLD.

Material.	Weight.			Amount.		
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Wastepaper	122.	13.	1.	788	18	4
Bones	2.	6.	0.	11	17	5
Kitchen Waste	360.	4.	0.	540	6	0
Textiles	13.	0.	1.	192	13	2
Iron	3.	7.	0.	5	0	6
Bottles. 133½ doz. No weight.				6	13	6
Tins. 72. No weight.				6	0	
Totals	501.	10.	2.	£1,545	14	11

Amount of Processed Kitchen Waste sold during year :—

157 tons — £745. 15s. 0d.

SALVAGE, INCLUDING COLLECTION AND SALE OF PROCESSED KITCHEN WASTE.

EXPENDITURE.	£.	INCOME.	£	s.	d.
(a) Collection.		Sales of Salvage ...	1545	14	11
Wages and Transport ...	832	Sales of Processed			
Haulage ...	138	Kitchen Waste ...	745	15	0
Bonus and Advertising ...	130	Ministry of Supply			
(b) Disposal.		Grant ...	85	0	0
Wages and Transport ...	299				
Sundries ...	7				
Purchase of Kitchen Waste	675				
Lorry renewal ...	120				
Net Cost	£2201		£2376	9	11

AMBULANCES.

This report would not be complete without some reference to the really efficient Ambulance Service maintained by your Council. Two ambulances are maintained, one in general use, and the other in reserve or for occasional use for Infectious Disease. Owing to the excellent arrangements made with a local factory and with the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, and to the almost perfect telephone arrangements, it would, in the event of a serious emergency (say a railway accident) be possible to get at least four ambulances to the spot with the minimum amount of delay. In addition to the ambulances, one car is maintained, which in suitable circumstances is used for sifter cases.

Through the past year or so there has been a serious shortage of ambulances in the County, and on a number of occasions, neighbouring Authorities have for varying lengths of time depended on the Hucknall Ambulance Service. The mutual aid arrangements previously mentioned have enabled us to give this service.

The ambulance in general use is about ten years old, but the internal arrangements were re-modernised a few years ago. The engine and transmission were thoroughly overhauled last year, and recently the body has been put into excellent condition and re-painted. This ambulance compares most favourably with any ambulance met with in the County.

The following cases were dealt with during the year :—
Sickness : 1,047. Accidents : 62. Death : 1. False calls : 1.

MORTUARY.

It is pleasing to state that the mortuary was only used six times during the year. In the preceding year it was used fourteen times. There were four Post Mortem examinations.

The ambulance driver is responsible for keeping the premises clean and for the care of the instruments. He also attends whenever there is a Post Mortem.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS ACTS, 1928 & 1936.

Licences granted	...	...	25
Visits and inspections		...	34
Carbide of Calcium Licences	...		Nil.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Council for the great interest they have shown in the work during the past year, the Medical Officer of Health for his very ready support and help at all times, and to my Staff for their keen interest and loyal co-operation without which the work could not have been carried out.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

E. H. ADAMS,

M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.,

Senior Sanitary Inspector & Cleansing Superintendent.

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